PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Hawley's Resolution on the Jeff Davis-Sherman Matter Further Discussed -The Resolution Passed.

The House Promptly Adjourned on the Announcement of the Death of Schuyler Oolfax.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the last Naval Appropriation bill sent over by the House, amended by striking out all the provisions for a change in existing

Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill repealing the preemption, timber culture, and desert law acts and modifying the homestead act.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one person from among those who have been Generals commanding the armies of the United States, or Generals-in-Chief of said army. Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that unanimou consent would be given for immediate con sideration of the bill. Every Senator, by said, would see the object, purpose and ap plication of the bill. It would authorize the President to appoint General Grant to the retired list. In its form it obviated the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter

Mr. Cockerell asked that it should lie over till to morrow.

Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Harrison: Providing for the erection of a public building at Madison, Ind., to

cest \$75,000. By Mr. Van Wyck: Making railroad corporations, organized by acts of Congress, subject to the control and legislation of States and territories in which the roads are constructed.

By Mr. Slater: To crea!e a new land district in Oregon.

the Secretary of the Treasury to communi- | to. cate to the Senate copies of orders, correspondence, etc., made or approved by him air ce December 20, 1884, relating to the collection or postponement on the remission of tax upon distilled spirits intended to be ex-

ported. On motion of Mr. Hewley the Senate again took up the Sherman Davis-resolution,

and Senator Vance spoke upon it. He quoted from General Sherman's letter the allusions to finding Governor Vance's official correspondence in the Executive Mansion. The letter referred to by General Sperman was not found in the copy book referred to, for the reason that no such letter was ever there. He asserted, on the honor of a gentleman, that no letter making the threats General Sherman alleges to have been made was ever received by the speaker from Jeff Davis. Men who fought on the Northern and victorions side seemed to think it a shawe that those who fought for the South and lost did not join in the attempt to heap obloquy on the head of Jeff Davis. The speaker had, as was well known, been drawn into secession unwillingly. But once in there was not a day nor an hour that he had not done his best to make it successful. General Sherman would rob him of this reflection. It was true the speaker had sent au embassy to General Sherman to ask protection for his people, but the Confederacy was then at an end. General Sherman had found in the fact that he did not await the return of his embassy, evidence that he "was afraid of Jeff Davis." Afraid of Davis, then a fugitive? Was ever proposition more absurd?
The reason why he did not await
the return of the embassy was because it was reported that the Commissione s had been captured by Kilpatrica's cavalry, promptly robbed of their personal possessions and taken to General Sherman's headquarters. Thereupon he joined the line of the retreating army.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks Mr. Hawley said the purpose of his resolution was simply to make accessible what he he had presented his objections to the conregarded as information of historic value. He did not seek this debate, nor wish to raise it. He had no disposition wantonly to assail or exult over men who had lost; but whenever is nes were presented which had been brought into view in this discussion, must maintain the standard had maintained in the war, characterize as conspirators and traitors those who engaged in conspirncy and treason. His principle was, we must judge men by light they have, but measures by the light we have. He then briefly reviewed some of the correspondence that passed between Governor Vance and President Davis, and read a letter of Mr. Vance, protesting against the proposed suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and threatening that the people of North Caro- six years, and provides that claims hereafter | sgainst a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, lina would resist it; he also referred to the | arising must be presented in six years from refusal by Governor Brown, of Georgia, to obey an order of President Davis as justifying General Sherman's remarks about the opposition in confederacy to Davis' admin-

Mr. Brown was the next speaker. He said he was willing to stand upon his record, and and District Courts in California, Orstruction to President Davis' administration. He differed with Davis very materially on several questions and discussed the difference with him very frequently, but threw no obstacle in the way of military opera-tions, nor did he ever disobey any legal or-der which the President of the Confederacy had a right to make. When General Sherman invaded Georgia, he (Governor Brown) had organized a military force of old men and boys who were not liable to conscription or military duty under the laws of the Confederacy. A proposition was made by Presi dent Davis to turn this body of troops over to the regular Confederate commander and he refused to obey it because the President had no right to issue the order, and undoubtedly had issued it under a misunderstanding of the nature of the case. He quoted from his own message to the Georgia Legislature to show his relation to the Confederacy at the time and his earnest efforts to support the military operations. He quoted from General Sherman's letter and the correspondence between the latter and President Lincoln. He said he entertained at no time any such purpose as to visit General Sherman, as the latter seemed to suppose, and he believed Mr. Stephens entertained no such purpose. He had been invited through Mr. King by General Sherman to visit him to treat for terms of peacelss far as Georgia was concerned, but he had replied he had no authority to negotiate. The epeaker was not an original Union man, he was a secessionist from the beginning; there were few of the family left now. He again

and his declaration that, come west or come woe the State of Georgia should not with his consent abandon the Confederacy.

Senator Hawley thought the record would not be complete without a few quotations from matter already published; he read from the Sherman papers a communication of the Confederate Secretary of War to Governor Brown, directing that the Georgia reserves report to the Confederate authorities, and Governor Brown refused to comply, wherein be also comments upon the failure of the President to defend Georgia in her emergency, and expresses a purpose to use the Georgia forces for defense against foreign fees or domestic usurpation.

Senator Brown in reply said the extracts read by Senator Hawley were mere extracts of a correspondence that was a voluminous one, and he stood upon it. He again stated the reason why he did not turn over the troops was that they were not a class which the Confederacy had a right to demand. They consisted of State and county officers and old men and young boys.

Sena or Hawley said as an original secessignist the Senator ought not to evade the precise issue; he retained troops to resist usurpations of power by the Confederate authorities, and so gave those authorities to understand.

Senator Brown repeated he stood upon the record made in the correspondence and declined to reopen the old controversy. The resolution then passed by a vote of

The nays were Brown, Colquitt, Hampton, Harris, Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Vest.

The consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was then resumed. The pending question was on Mr. Brown's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Vance. Mr. Vance's amendment was that no railread company be allowed to charge a higher proportionate rate for the carrying of small

than large parce's, and Mr. Brown's amendment proposed to extend this principle to all mercantile business, and so forbid merchants from charging proportionately more for retail parcels than for wholessle. Mr. Vance said he would have thought Brown's amendment a joke if he had known that Brown had been known to perpetrate a successful joke in his life. [Laughter.] Mr.

Brown's amenament was not agreed to. Mr. Bayard opposed Mr. Vance's amendment as an attempt to do what neither Congress nor any human power could do-deprive property of its natural strength and take from weakness its inherent defect. Mesers. Sheffield and Sawell also opposed the amendment and Mr. Vance defended it. The amendment was not agreed to. Mr. Slater proposed an amendment mak-

A resolution was agreed to calling upon | ing all rebates unlawful. It was not agreed A message was received from the Presi-

dent recommending that provision be made for compensating the special electoral messengers. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also a message from the Government Engineer in charge of the Yorktown monument, reporting its completion. After an executive session the Senate ad-

The tiouse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 -Mr. Stockslager, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk, and had read an article in yesterday's New York San, charging the Committee on Pablic Buildings with log-rolling to pass bills for the erection of public buildings, involving \$100,000,000, and giving Mr. Randall great credit for fighting and exposing the job. The statements in the article, said Stockslager, were reckless, but considering that statements almost as reckless had been make on the floor and in an interiew, especially by the gentleman from Ohlo, Mr. Warner) it was not strange that newspaper reporters should repeat them. The mount in the bills was not \$5,000,000. but \$1,620,000. The assertion that there was any combination, any binding together of these bills, so far as it referred to him or the committee, was wholly gratuitous, entirely uncalled for, and utterly false. He defended the order under which public building measures were to be considered.

Mr. Randall said he had never known of the article in the Sun until it was shown him yesterday. The material point of the controversy between the gentleman from Indiana and himself was, and he pro-posed to take the bull by the horns, whether there was a combination. He did not now and never had charged that gentleman was guilty of forming improper combinations, but he did say the effect of the resolution is combination, and naturally so, necessarily so. Since sideration of these bills, he had been appealed to on all sides to withdraw that opposition. He had stated that if the Committee on Public Buildings would select twelve or fifteen meritorious bills, which should be passed, the House could proceed understandingly. The answer was that the moment twelve or fifteen bills were picked out gentlemen interested in the bills not selected would oppose the proposition. He was willing the country should judge whether there was a combination or not.

The following bills were passed: Creating a United States Judicial District of Southern California; limiting the time for the presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of this act; of all other claims, except pension, to the time they originated; authorizes the service of civil and criminal processes issued by Territorial Courts within military and Indian reservations and Yellowstone Park; repealing Section 840 of the Revised Statutes, which provide that the Clerks of the Circuit Territorial Legislatures granting private charters; regulating appeals from the Sapreme Court in the District of Columbia and the Supreme Courts of Territories. [It provides that no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed from any judgment or decree in any suit at law or in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or in the Supreme Court in any Territory of the Unised States, unless the matter in dispute, ex-

clusive of costs, shall exceed \$5,000] To the released revisionary right of the United States to certain lands in Detroit; to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized Territories south of the State of Kansas; repealing so much of section 1 218 of the Revised Statutes as probibits promotion to position of commissigned or non-commissioned officer in the regular army of any private soldier who has served two years since September, 1866; to regulate the effect of judgments | suffer through his defalcation. and decrees in United States Courts in any State, by providing they shall take effect by way of lien or otherwise, to the same extent and in any like way as the judgments and decrees of the courts of such State; for the

Mr. Browe, of Indians, arising, said: I perform the sad duty of announcing to the Honse the death of Schuyler Colfax, at one time Speaker of this House and late Vice President of the United States. A telegram was received through the Associated Press this afternoon about 2 o'clock, which announced this sad fact. I offer the following resolution:

relief of L. A. Morris, of Arkansas.

Whereas, Intelligence has just reached the

ber of the body, and its Speaker and late Vice President of the United States, died this day at Mankate, Minn.; and, Whereas, Deceased was a distinguished citizen

of the Republic and conspicuous figure in its nistory; and, Whereas, It is but right that this House, in which he so long served, and over which he pre-sided as speaker, should give expression to its sorrow for his loss, its regard for his memory, and its sympathy for his bereaved family; therefore,

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the House adjourned.

Hope, Ind , Letter. Hope, Ind., Jan. 12.-Isaish Carter, an

aged pioneer of this township, now is lying extremely ill at the residence of his son-inlaw, William Marlines, near Hope.

Mr. Carter was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, in 1802. He was brought by his parents to Franklin County, Indiana, in 1807. In 1817 he came with his parents to the present limits of Bartholemew County, which was then unorganized; but in the organization of the county he was one of the prime helpers some years later. In 1823 he took up a quarter section of land, upon which he built substantial improvements, and has resided ever since. About this time be married Miss Nancy Ray, of Galli-

To them were born fourteen children, seven of whom are yet living, the oldest being sixty years of age and the youngest forty-seven. He was the bailiff to the first Grand Jury of Bartholomew County. His life was passed with those whose axe leveled the primitive forests of this fertile and new nighly improved portion of the State. Reiniously he was an Old School Baptist, with which church he has been associated since fourteen years of age. Politically he is a Republican; before the organization of this party he was a Whig. He has twenty-one grandchildren and eight great grandchildren living. His physicians do not think he can survive the present attack of typhoid fever. He is one of the oldest men in the township. The skating rink craze has struck this town

and almost all attend. A course of lectures will be begun here in a few days by Dr. James Hedley, J. Whitcombe Riley (the Hoosier poet), Major Henry C. Dane, and Mary A. Livermore. At a recent meeting of Byron Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the following officers were installed: Henry Aufderheide, P. C.; Frank Stapp, C. C ; Lewis Dillman, V. C. L. J. Chapman, Prelate; George D. Wein-land, M. of E.; L. O Schafer, M. of F; D B. Baldwin, K. R. 8 ; Henry Aulderheids, Rep-

resentative to Grand Lodge; William Bacrest, Trustee; John Burcham, M at A. Mr. Girton Swiney and lady, of Belknap, Is are bere visiting. E A. Norman, Esq., is attending the in-

Terrific Explosion.

augural at Indianapolis.

EYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13,-At the Solvay Process Soda Ash Works, three miles west of this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, a large distilling vessel, weighing four tons. exploded, and was blown seventy-five feet into the air and landed in the side of the building, carrying away the entire roof of the large main building, wrecking the mabinery generally, and doing damage that is stimated at about \$40,000. Fifty men were at work at the time, twelve of whom were considerably injured by scalding and the flying missiles, one seriously. These works did a large business, and several weeks will be necessary to repair the damage.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Delaware. WILMINGTON, Del, Jan. 13 .- Governor Stockley has issued a proclamation reciting that contagious pleuro pneumonia exists among the cattle of the State, and ordering all the diseased to be quarantined. The proclamation further directs Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs to see that all the provisions of the act of 1881 be fully obeyed. The Governor visited Wilmington for the purpose of personally inspecting the cattle of this vicinity. The General Assembly and State Grange are also moving in the matter.

Petitious for His Discharge. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.-James W. Miller, the notorious burglar, who was serving a sentence in the Penitentiary here for a desperate catfish robbery of \$20,000, who escaped in a shoe box from prison, and was finally recaptured in Toronto, Canada, petitioned for his discharge to day, to the United States Circuit Court on habeas corpus. The ground is that he was extradited on charges which were trumped out for the purpose, and that two years having elapsed without trial, he claims his discharge under the law.

Trade and Labor Notes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13 .- Oliver Bros. & Phillips' South Side mills are in operation to-day, although some of the Amalgamated Association men who come under the raduction have quit work, claiming that they ought to be exempt from the cut. The question is now under consideration by the committee and the management of the mills, and will be decided some time this week.

The employes of McKay and Hammond, of the Iron City Chain Works, struck to day

Bell Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 - The News' Collinaville, Ill., special says: The oldest and most extensive stock-bell factory in the United States was burned to the ground this morning. Fifteen thousand dozen balls were dedid not propose to discuss it, but would | egon, and Nevada may charge | strayed The loss is \$60,000 and no insurbriefly reply to one or awo assertions that extra fees; amending Section 1,887 of ance. The factory is known as the J. C. had been made in regard to his alleged ob- the Revised Statutes, so as to prohibit Moore factory, but is owned by O. B. Wilson.

A Victim of the Mascot Fusillade. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 .- Robert Brewster, State register of voters, was shot yesterday n the affray at the Mascot office, and died at 2 o'clock this morning. Brewster was a native of Ireland, aged forty-four, and has been a prominent ward politician of this city for many years. He was formerly criminal Sheriff.

A Reverend Defaication.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.-Rev. W. F. Campbell, Mission Secretary of the Toronto diocese of the Anglican Church, has got into financial difficulties and absconded to the States. He was also General Secretary to the Church of England Missionary Society for this province. It is believed that neither society will

Short in His Accounts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13 .- B. F. Tate, Clerk of the Police Department, having admitted that he was short in his accounts, has been discharged. The amount not being large, it will be made up by his friends. It is understood he will not be presecuted.

A Mob's Hasty Work.

SAYLERSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13. - John Stapleton was taken from jail by a mob Saturday night and hanged to a tree. Stapleton's son shot and killed Callihan Whitt, last Novemquoted from his reply to General Sherman | House that Schyler Colfax, for many years a mem- | ber, and is now in jail at Mount Sterling.

Stapleton was arrested a few days ago. charged with complicity in the crime and siled here. There is much indignation at he banging, many telieving that Stapleton ad nothing to do with the killing of Whitt.

Spanish Waffles .- The modus operandi for Spanish waffles does not differ materially from that of the ordinary walle. They are richer-and are not sweet-and a little more. labor is demanded in their manufacture. To make them, proceed as follows: Uream half a pound of good butter, adding by degrees, the besten yelks of siz eggs; best these two together to a thick cream, then sift in ten ounces of flour, stirring all the time. Now whisk up the whiter of the six eggs, and gently, but thoroughly stir in those; next add milk to form a medium batter, adding vanilla or lamon flavor. Bake this batter in the usual wafflair-n-in all cases seeing the trats are well buttered and warm when you pour in the batter. Should you desire these sweet, simply dissolve fine powdered sugar in any quantity you choose in the milk; two ounces would make the foregoing quantity sweet enough. Butter each waille as soon as removed from the iron, and dust (with a 'dredger") with fine sugar, or with sugar with a little powdered cinnamon mixed in with it. Some would add the zest of two large lemons to the foregoing quantity, in which case they would be called "French waitles." The substitution of nutmeg for cinnamon is approved by some. If you believe in "variety being charming" you can give a dish of these, or even the ordipary plain waffles, a pretty appearance by making them in different colors-by first baking what you choose from the original batter, then dividing what remains into three parts-and coloring one part yellow by the addition of strong saffron water; another pink by the addition of cochineal (a perfectly harmless), and the remaining one brown by the addition of powdered cocos or chocolate. To make these it is requisite to obtain the most fancy design in waffla irons. The foregoing wafile mixture will also make a very fine "Spanish puff," or "Vanity." as it is called, by dropping and cooking them in boiling fat, -The Caterer.

John Hernsberger, of Kansas, sowed one and a half bushels on three acres and harvested 135 bushels of good wheat. This is at the rate of forty-five bushels per acre and ninety bushels for every bushel of seed sown.

She was just about to jump into the dark river when I seized her arm. "Would you take your own life, poor girl," I said. 'Yes,' she replied sadly, 'I do not care to live any longer. My bresst, my head, my shoulders, my back and my stomach are all so | ull of aches and pains that death is bet ter than life" I gave ber a box of Victoria Pils, and I haven't beard auything about "death being better than life" cince.

An English poultry man says that on the first appearance of gapes make a quart of atmes! porridge, stir into it a tallow candle, and administer it warm to the chieks. Repeat the remedy every two hours. He states that he has never lost a chick from gapes when the above was administered.

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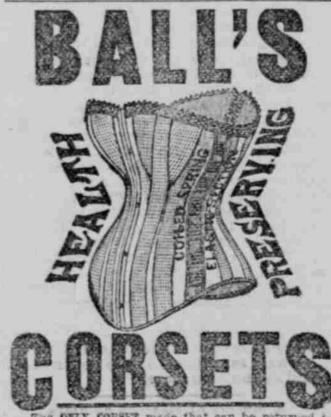
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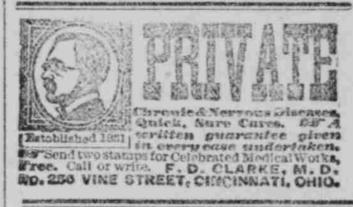
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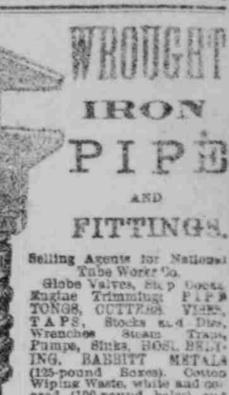
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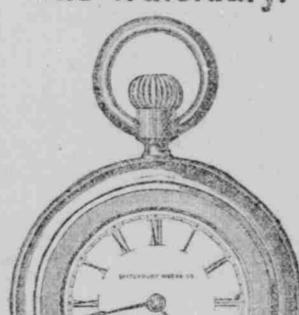
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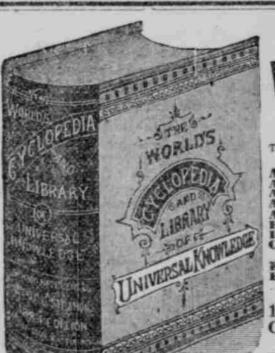
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